

SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, Sung Uk Moon, a citizen of Korea residing at Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa Japan, Minami Ishii, a citizen of Japan residing at Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Japan and Takehiro Nakamura, a citizen of Japan residing at Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, SIGNAL RECEIVING DEVICE,
SIGNAL TRANSMITTING DEVICE, AND COMMUNICATION METHOD

Of which the following is a specification:-

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, SIGNAL RECEIVING
DEVICE, SIGNAL TRANSMITTING DEVICE, AND
5 COMMUNICATION METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to a
communication system, a signal receiving device, a
signal transmitting device, and a communication
method, in particular, to a communication system in
which data hierarchized at the signal transmitting
15 end are received at the signal receiving end after
data layers to be received are selected according to
receiving ability at the signal receiving end, a
signal receiving device, a signal transmitting
device in the communication system, and a
20 communication method thereof.

2. Description of the Related Art

Digital modulations are employed in recent
radio communications such as cellular phone
25 communication systems or BS (Broadcasting Satellite)
television broadcasting systems. Among the digital
modulation schemes, QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift
Keying) and 16QAM (sixteen-position Quadrature
Amplitude Modulation) are typical ones used in
30 digital mobile communications.

In the QPSK modulation scheme, the phase
of the carrier is varied to represent more digital
data states, and each symbol consists of two bits

representing four phase states. FIG. 5 is a signal space diagram (also called phase diagram) showing the amplitude and the phase of the carrier in QPSK, where the I (In-Phase) axis represents the in-phase component, and the Q (Quadrature) axis represents the quadrature component, namely, the component 90 degrees phase-shifted from the reference axis I.

As shown in the signal phase diagram in FIG. 5, phases of the QPSK modulated carrier are located at the vertices of a square. QPSK allows the transmission of two bits of digital data in four phase states (00, 10, 11, and 01) with the phase positions of the carrier at 45, 135, 225 and 315 degrees, respectively.

A derivative of the above QPSK is $\pi/4$ shift-QPSK, which is used in a PDC (Personal Digital Cellular) cellular phone communication system, known as the second generation mobile communication system. In $\pi/4$ shift-QPSK, the phase positions of the carrier are shifted by $\pi/4$ relative to the corresponding phase positions in QPSK. $\pi/4$ shift-QPSK also allows the transmission of two bits of digital data in four phase states.

In addition, IMT-2000 (International Mobile Telecommunication-2000), known as the third generation mobile communication system, uses W-CDMA as the radio access scheme, and in the FDD mode of the W-CDMA scheme, BPSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying) is used in uplink data modulation, and QPSK is used in downlink data modulation. On the other hand, in the TDD mode of the W-CDMA scheme, QPSK is used in both uplink and downlink data modulations.

16QAM varies both the amplitude and the

phase of the carrier wave to represent more digital symbol points and thus more bits of digital data, allowing the transmission of four bits of digital data in sixteen phase states in each symbol.

5 FIG. 6 is a signal space diagram showing the amplitude and the phase of the carrier in 16QAM, where numerals 0.9487, 0.3162, -0.3162, and -0.9487 indicate scales of I axis and Q axis.

 In 16QAM, the four bits in each symbol are
10 divided into two groups each consisting of two bits. Combining the variation of the values of the two bit groups with the variation of the amplitude, sixteen symbol points are obtained, as illustrated in FIG. 6. Compared with the above QPSK at the same bit rate,
15 the bandwidth occupied by 16QAM is narrower than that of QPSK, and 16QAM is more efficient in high speed digital data transmission using a narrow bandwidth, but is weak against fading (change of strength of the electrical wave due to change of
20 time or the distance between the transmitter and the receiver). The above 16QAM is used in digital MCA (for public radio service) and others.

 As described above, QPSK and 16QAM are typical digital modulation schemes used in digital
25 mobile communications, and are used for transmission of hierarchized data together with another digital modulation scheme 64QAM.

 In order to hierarchize data, for example, additional data for identifying data layers may be
30 utilized. In this method, data and the additional data representing data layer classification are transmitted from a transmitter, and at a receiving end, the received signal is classified, and a user

may use or extract desired information included in the received signal by making simple selection by using the additional data.

For example, Japanese Laid Open Patent
5 Application No. 11-66085 discloses such a communication method.

In the above technique of the related art, the receiving ability of the receiving end is not considered. For this reason, when the receiving
10 ability of the receiving end degrades relative to transmitting ability of the transmitting end, the utilization of the processing unit of the receiver (for example, CPU) rises, and data delay increases; consequently, communication quality is degraded.

15 In addition, in the case in which the transmitting device is a base station and the receiving device is a mobile station, the mobile station is weak against fading, and this is the environmental problem of a mobile communication
20 system. The above prior art technique does not take the influence of fading into account. For this reason, in the related art, communications are apt to be interrupted due to fading, and the communication quality is degraded.

25

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is a general object of the present invention to solve one or more problems of the related art.

30 A more specific object of the present invention is to provide a communication system capable of reducing data delay in transmitted hierarchized data, and selecting predetermined data

from the transmitted hierarchized data for
communication according to conditions of a receiving
end; and a signal receiving device and a signal
transmitting device in the communication system, and
5 a communication method thereof.

According to a first aspect of the present
invention, there is provided a signal receiving
device for receiving data hierarchized by a signal
transmitting device, the signal receiving device
10 comprising: a layer identifying unit configured to
identify data layers transmitted from the signal
transmitting device; and a hierarchized data
receiving unit configured to select at least one of
the identified data layers according to a criteria
15 including at least one of a receiving buffer size of
the signal receiving device, calculating capability
of the signal receiving device, and a propagating
environment characteristic of the signal receiving
device, and to receive the selected data layers.

20 Preferably, the hierarchized data
receiving unit comprises a selection unit configured
to select one or more of the receiving buffer size
of the signal receiving device, the calculating
capability of the signal receiving device, and the
25 propagating environment of the signal receiving
device for selecting the identified data layers.

According to a second aspect of the
present invention, there is provided a signal
transmitting device for hierarchizing data to be
30 transmitted and transmitting the hierarchized data,
the signal transmitting device comprising a
hierarchized data transmitting unit configured to
hierarchize the data to be transmitted into a

plurality of layers according to at least one of a number of multiplexed codes in CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access), a coding unit of error correction codes, and an information block number, and to
5 transmit the hierarchized data.

Preferably, the signal transmitting device further comprises a selection unit configured to select at least one of the number of multiplexed codes, the coding unit of error correction codes,
10 and the information block number for dividing the data to be transmitted into a plurality of layers.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a communication system, comprising: a signal transmitting device that
15 hierarchizes data to be transmitted and transmits the hierarchized data; and a signal receiving device that receives the hierarchized data from the transmitting device, wherein the signal transmitting device comprises a data hierarchizing and
20 transmitting unit configured to hierarchize the data to be transmitted into a plurality of data layers, and to transmit the data layers; and the signal receiving device comprises: a layer identifying unit configured to identify the data layers transmitted
25 from the signal transmitting device; and a hierarchized data receiving unit configured to select the identified data layers according to at least one of receiving capability and a propagating environment of the signal receiving device, and to
30 receive the selected data layers.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of a communication system including a signal transmitting

device for hierarchizing data to be transmitted and transmitting the hierarchized data and a signal receiving device for receiving the hierarchized data from the transmitting device, the method comprising
5 the steps of: dividing, by the signal transmitting device, the data to be transmitted into a plurality of data layers and transmitting the data layers; and identifying, by the signal receiving device, the data layers transmitted from the signal transmitting
10 device; and selecting, by the signal receiving device, the identified data layers according to at least one of receiving capability and a propagating environment characteristic of the signal receiving device, and receiving the selected data layers.

15 According to the present invention, the signal transmitting device uses different modulation schemes, numbers of multiplexed codes, coding units of error correction codes, or information block numbers as identifiers of data layers for
20 hierarchizing the data to be transmitted, and transmits the hierarchized data. The signal receiving device selects data layers according to receiving capability such as receiving buffer size, calculation method, amount of calculations, and a
25 propagating environment of the signal receiving device, and to receive the selected data layers. Therefore, it is possible to reduce the data delay in the hierarchized data at the transmitting end, and adaptively select and receive desired data.

30

These and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of

the preferred embodiments given with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of a communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

 FIG. 2 is a signal space diagram showing an example of the constellation points of the data
10 to be transmitted from the transmitting device 100;

 FIGs. 3A and 3B are views showing an application of transmission of hierarchized data;

 FIGs. 4A and 4B are flowcharts showing the operations of the transmitting device 100 and the
15 receiving device 200 involving selection of data layer identification methods;

 FIG. 5 is a signal space diagram showing the amplitude and the phase of the carrier in QPSK;
and

20 FIG. 6 is a signal space diagram showing the amplitude and the phase of the carrier in 16QAM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

 Below, preferred embodiments of the
25 present invention are explained with reference to the accompanying drawings.

 FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of a communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

30 As shown in FIG. 1, the communication system includes a transmitting device 100 and a receiving device 200.

 The transmitting device 100 includes a

layer classification unit 1, an identification
method selection unit 2, a modulation unit 3, a
first data layer output unit 4, a second data layer
output unit 5, an N-th data layer output unit 6, and
5 a transmitting unit 7.

The receiving device 200 includes a
receiving unit 11, an identification method
selection unit 12, a layer selection unit 13, and a
selected layer data extraction unit 14.

10 Next, referring to FIG. 1, explanations
are made of the operations of the transmitting
device 100 performing data hierarchization and the
receiving device 200 receiving the hierarchized data
according to the present invention.

15

[Operation of Transmitting Device 100]

The data to be transmitted by the
transmitting device 100 are first input to the layer
classification unit 1, and are classified with
20 identifiers determined by the identification method
selection unit 2. The identifiers may be made in
connection with modulation schemes used by the
transmitting device 100, code numbers of multiplexed
radio frames in CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access),
25 coding units of the error correction codes, or
information block numbers. Here, for simplicity of
explanation, it is assumed that the data layer
identifier is in correspondence with modulation
schemes used by the transmitting device 100.

30

After the layer classification unit 1
receives a notification from the identification
method selection unit 2 indicating that the
modulation schemes (for example, 16QAM and QPSK) are

to be used as identifiers of data layers, the layer classification unit 1 classifies the data to be transmitted into data A consisting of a bit sequence containing the first bit to the n-th bit, data B
5 consisting of a bit sequence containing the (n+1)-th bit to the m-th bit. For example, if the data to be transmitted are ABCDEFGHIJKLabcdefghijkl, assuming an alphabetic character is represented by one bit, the bit sequence ABCDEFGHIJKL is specified to be
10 data A, and the bit sequence abcdefghijkl is specified to be data B. The layer classification unit 1 specifies data A as the first layer, and data B as the second layer, and outputs the data layers to the modulation unit 3. If the modulation unit 3
15 uses 16QAM to modulate the data layers, as each symbol in 16QAM consists of four bits, the first two bits in each symbol form the first layer (data A), the second two bits form the second layer (data B), and data A and data B are modulated separately.

20 If the modulation unit 3 uses QPSK to modulate the data layers, as each symbol in QPSK consists of two bits, the first two bits in each symbol, that is, the first layer (data A) are modulated.

25 Consequently, in both signal spaces of 16QAM and QPSK, the data to be transmitted are hierarchized into a layer structure having the same coordinates. This is called "hierarchical modulation".

30 After the hierarchical modulation, the data to be transmitted become:
ABabCDcdEFefGHghIJijKLkl.

The layer-modulated data are output from

the modulation unit 3, and are input to corresponding data layer output units. Here, the first layer data are input to the first data layer output unit 4, and the second layer data are input to the second data layer output unit 5.

The first data layer output unit 4 and the second data layer output unit 5 transform the format of the input data, and output the data to the transmitting unit 7. The transmitting unit 7 converts the data received from the first data layer output unit 4 and the second data layer output unit 5 into radio frequency signals, and transmits the signals.

FIG. 2 is a signal space diagram showing an example of the constellation points of the data to be transmitted from the transmitting device 100, specifically, showing the constellation points when hierarchizing the data to be transmitted using 16QAM and QPSK.

As shown in FIG. 2, the four points (represented by solid circles) in the first quadrant of 16QAM (0000, 0001, 0010, 0011) correspond to the two-bit point (00) (represented by an open square) in the QPSK signal space, and are mapped to the two-bit point (00) at a phase of $\pi/4$.

Similarly, the four points (represented by solid circles) in the second quadrant of 16QAM (1000, 1001, 1010, 1011) correspond to the point (10) (represented by an open square) in the QPSK signal space, and are mapped to the two-bit point (10) at a phase of $3\pi/4$. The four points (represented by solid circles) in the third quadrant of 16QAM (1100, 1101, 1110, 1111) correspond to the point (11)

(represented by an open square) in the QPSK signal space, and are mapped to the two-bit point (11) at a phase of $-3\pi/4$. The four points (represented by solid circles) in the fourth quadrant of 16QAM (0100, 0101, 0110, 0111) correspond to the point (01) (represented by an open square) in the QPSK signal space, and are mapped to the two-bit point (01) at a phase of $-\pi/4$.

10 [Operation of Receiving Device 200]

In the following description, it is assumed that the receiving unit 11 of the receiving device 200 is capable of demodulation using 16QAM and QPSK.

15 The receiving unit 11 receives the data transmitted from the transmitting device 100, and identifies the data using the identifiers specified by the identification method selection unit 12, and receives and demodulates data of the layer selected
20 by the layer selection unit 13. For example, if the identification method selection unit 12 specifies that 16QAM be used to identify the data transmitted from the transmitting device 100, the identification method selection unit 12 notifies the receiving unit
25 11 and the layer selection unit 13 of the specification.

The layer selection unit 13 selects data layers to be received so as to enable the receiving unit 11 to receive the hierarchized data, and then
30 informs the receiving unit 11 of the selection. In this embodiment, since 16QAM is specified to be used for demodulation, the layer selection unit 13 selects the first layer and the second layer as the

layers to be received. Therefore, the receiving unit 11 receives four bits per symbol to demodulate data in the first layer and the second layer.

After data in the first layer and the
5 second layer are demodulated, the receiving unit 11 sends data in the first layer and the second layer to the selected layer data extraction unit 14. The selected layer data extraction unit 14 extracts data in the two layers and multiplexes them. Therefore,
10 the original data sequence is reproduced.

In this embodiment, it is described above that the receiving capability of the receiving unit 11 covers the demodulation capability of the receiving unit 11 (16QAM, or QPSK, and others). If
15 the receiving unit 11 is capable of demodulation using only QPSK, the identification method selection unit 12 may specify QPSK to be used for identification of data layers, and notifies the receiving unit 11 and the layer selection unit 13 of
20 the specification.

In this case, the layer selection unit 13 selects only the first data layer as the layer to be received, and hence, the receiving unit 11 receives the first two-bit data of each symbol (the first
25 layer) and demodulates the data. The subsequent processing is the same as the above.

According to the present embodiment, if the receiving unit 11 is capable of demodulation using 16QAM and QPSK, one of 16QAM and QPSK is
30 selected for demodulation, and data are demodulated by using the selected demodulation scheme. If the receiving unit 11 is capable of demodulation using only QPSK, only the first data layer is selected, or

in other words, the data layer to be received is limited to the first data layer, and data are demodulated by using QPSK.

For example, consider a case in which the
5 transmitting device 100 sends reports from a newspaper to the receiving device 200 by the method of the present invention as described above.

FIGs. 3A and 3B are views showing an application of transmission of hierarchized data.

10 In this case, the transmitting device 100 modulates the data of the reports in such a way that the titles of the reports are contained in the sequence formed by the first two bits (the first layer) of each symbol, and the contents of the
15 reports are contained in the sequence formed by the second two bits (the second layer) of each symbol. Then, the transmitting device 100 transmits these modulated data.

When the receiving device 200, for example,
20 a cellular phone, or another mobile terminal, is configured to select the first data layer from the data transmitted by the transmitting device 100, the receiving device 200 only selects the titles of the reports, as shown in FIG. 3A. When the receiving
25 device 200 is configured to select both the first data layer and the second data layer, the receiving device 200 selects the titles and contents of the reports, as shown in FIG. 3B.

In this way, since the receiving device
30 200 is capable of adaptive data reception, it is possible to improve the efficiency of data reception. In the above application example, since QPSK and 16QAM can be used for demodulation, data are

hierarchized into two layers. If QPSK and 64QAM, or QPSK and 256QAM are used for demodulation, it is possible to hierarchize the data into more data layers.

5 It should be noted that in the above description the data layer to be received is selected based on the capability of demodulation of the receiving device 200, but the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. For example, it
10 is possible to select data layers based on the buffer size of the receiving device 200 for accommodating the received data. Specifically, as many as possible data layers can be selected within the processing limit of the receiving buffer size.

15 In addition, it is possible to select data layers based on calculation capability of the receiving device 200, for example, number of bits and number of codes in each processing, or computation method. Specifically, as many as
20 possible data layers can be selected within the calculation capability.

 Further, it is possible to select data layers in response to variation caused by propagation loss and fading in communication
25 propagating channels.

 In the above description, methods of modulation are used to identify data layers; certainly other methods can also be used for data layer identification. For example, use can be made
30 of a number of multiplexed codes in CDMA, coding unit of the error correction codes, and information block number for data layer identification.

 Below, an explanation is made of the case

in which the number of the multiplexed codes in CDMA is used for data layer identification.

In CDMA, in order to realize high speed data communication, a number of M codes are assigned to each user (M is an integer not less than two), and the number of M codes are multiplexed for transmission. In the description below, it is assumed that the number of the multiplexed codes (M) along a certain time axis is four, namely, four codes (code 1 through code 4) are multiplexed for transmission, and each code is capable of accommodating data of six bits. In addition, the four codes are classified into a first layer containing code 1 and code 2 and a second layer containing code 3 and code 4.

Therefore, the aforementioned data to be transmitted "ABCDEFGH IJKL abcdefghijkl" are multiplexed in the following way.

	Code number	data
20	Code 1	ABCDEF
	Code 2	GHIJKL
	Code 3	abcdef
	Code 4	ghijkl

The receiving device 200 receives the code-multiplexed data, and selects layers by specifying the code numbers.

Below, an explanation is made of the case in which the coding unit of the error correction codes is used for data layer identification.

The error correction codes are used in cable and radio communications to detect errors in communication data caused by noise in the

communication lines, attenuation of the signals, and other reasons, and to correct the errors using additional codes. The error correction codes may be formed by block codes, convolutional codes, or turbo
5 codes, which are used in a vast field including mobile communications and digital broadcasting and known as codes of high performance and high reliability.

For example, in coding of an input signal
10 by the convolutional codes, the input signal is divided into blocks each consisting of a certain number of bits, and the input signal is coded in units of blocks, that is, the coding unit. Therefore, when the error correction codes are coded in the
15 coding unit, the data to be transmitted may be hierarchized into layers according to the coding unit. On the decoding side, data layers can be selected if data for identifying layers using a decoding unit, for example, blocks, can be extracted.

20 Below, an explanation is made of the case in which the information block number is used for data layer identification.

An information block number is a number assigned to a unit of data to be transmitted; the
25 unit of the transmission data is a block of data of a certain length. When using the information block number to identify data layers, the transmission data are hierarchized into layers with each layer corresponding to an information block number. For
30 example, if a data block contains twelve bits, the aforementioned data "ABCDEFGHijkl" are divided into two blocks in the following way:

Block 1: ABCDEFGHIJKL

Block 2: abcdefghijkl,
wherein block 1 forms the first data layer,
and block 2 forms the second data layer. The
receiving device 200 receives the layered data
5 according to the information block numbers, and
selects data layers by specifying the information
block numbers.

As described above, according to the
present embodiment, data layers can be identified by
10 other various methods in addition to the modulation
scheme. Therefore, it is possible to select one of
the above various methods to hierarchize the data to
be transmitted.

FIGs. 4A and 4B are flowcharts showing the
15 operations of the transmitting device 100 and the
receiving device 200 involving selection of data
layer identification methods.

The flowchart in FIG. 4A shows the
operations of the transmitting device 100.

20 In step S1, the identification method
selection unit 2 determines if two or more data
identification methods are available.

In step S2, if two or more data
identification methods are available, the
25 identification method selection unit 2 selects one
of them, and notifies the layer classification unit
1 of the selection. For example, if modulation
scheme and coding unit of error correction codes are
available for data identification, the
30 identification method selection unit 2 selects one
of them.

In step S3, the layer classification unit
1 classifies the transmission data based on the

identification method selected by the identification method selection unit 2, and outputs the data layers to the modulation unit 3. After the hierarchical modulation on the transmission data, the modulation unit 3 outputs the layer-modulated data to the corresponding data layer output units (here, the first data layer output unit 4 and the second data layer output unit 5).

In step S4, the corresponding data layer output units transform the format of the input data and output the data to the transmitting unit 7. The transmitting unit 7 converts the received data to radio frequency signals and transmits the signals.

If it is determined that only one data identification method is available in step S1, the identification method selection unit 2 notifies the layer classification unit 1 of the data identification method. Further, when only one data identification method is available, the layer classification unit 1 may identify the data identification method by itself in advance.

The layer classification unit 1 classifies the transmission data using the identification method as shown in step 3, and outputs the data layers to the modulation unit 3. The subsequent steps are the same as those described above.

The flowchart in FIG. 4B shows the operations of the receiving device 200.

In step S11, the receiving unit 11 receives the data transmitted from the transmitting device 100.

In step S12, the identification method selection unit 12 determines if two or more data

identification methods are available.

In step S13, if two or more data identification methods are available, the identification method selection unit 2 selects one
5 of them, and notifies the receiving unit 11 and the layer selection unit 13 of the selection.

The layer selection unit 13 selects data layers to be received according to the receiving capability of the receiving unit 11, and then
10 informs the receiving unit 11 of the selection. For example, if demodulation is performed by using only QPSK, the layer selection unit 13 selects the first data layer and then informs the receiving unit 11 of the selection. If demodulation is performed by using
15 only 16QAM, the layer selection unit 13 selects the first data layer and the second data layer, and then informs the receiving unit 11 of the selection.

In step S14, the receiving unit 11 identifies the input data using the identification
20 method selected by the identification method selection unit 12, and receives the data of the layers selected by the layer selection unit 13.

In step S15, the receiving unit 11 sends the received data layers to the selected layer data
25 extraction unit 14. The selected layer data extraction unit 14 performs error correction for the selected data layers, and extracts and outputs the desired data.

If it is determined that only one data
30 identification method is available in step S12, the identification method selection unit 12 notifies the receiving unit 11 and the layer selection unit 13 of the method. The layer selection unit 13 selects data

layers to be received according to the receiving capability of the receiving unit 11, and then informs the receiving unit 11 of the selection. Further, when only one data identification method is available, the layer selection unit 13 may identify the data identification method by itself in advance. Then the receiving unit 11 identifies the input data using the identification method selected by the identification method selection unit 12, and receives the data of the layers selected by the layer selection unit 13. The subsequent steps are the same as those described above.

As described above, on the signal transmitting side, the signal transmitting device uses different modulation schemes, such as numbers of multiplexed codes, coding units of error correction codes, or information block numbers as identifiers of data layers, to hierarchize the data. On the signal receiving side, the signal receiving device selects data layers according to receiving capability such as decoding method, receiving buffer size, calculation methods, amount of calculations, and propagating environments of the signal receiving device, and to receive the selected data layers. Therefore, it is possible to reduce the data delay in the hierarchized data at the transmitting end, and adaptively select and receive desired data.

Further, in communication systems such as broadcasting or multicasting systems, in which the transmitting side transmits data according to an arbitrary time schedule, by providing data layers each containing a receivable amount of data along the same time axis, it is possible to reduce the

work of re-sending data and reduce the buffer size.

While the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments chosen for purpose of illustration, it should be
5 apparent that the invention is not limited to these embodiments, but numerous modifications could be made thereto by those skilled in the art without departing from the basic concept and scope of the invention.

10 For example, in the above description, the identification method selection unit 12 of the receiving device 200 selects the method of identifying data layers, but the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. For example, the
15 identification method selection unit 2 of the transmitting device 100 may select the identification method, and the transmitting unit 1 of the transmitting device 100 may send information of the selected method.

20 In the above description, the layer classification unit 1 and the identification method selection unit 2 of the transmitting device 100 correspond to the hierarchized data transmitting unit in the claims, the receiving unit 11 and the
25 identification method selection unit 12 of the receiving device 200 correspond to the layer identifying unit in the claims, and the layer selection unit 13 and the selected layer data extraction unit 14 correspond to the hierarchized
30 data receiving unit in the claims.

Summarizing the effect of the invention, on the signal transmitting side, the signal transmitting device uses different modulation

schemes, numbers of multiplexed codes, coding units
of error correction codes, or information block
numbers as identifiers of data layers, to
hierarchize the data. On the signal receiving side,
5 the signal receiving device selects data layers
according to receiving capability such as decoding
method, receiving buffer size, calculation method,
amount of calculations, and propagating environment
of the signal receiving device, and to receive the
10 selected data layers. Therefore, it is possible to
reduce the data delay in the hierarchized data at
the transmitting end, and adaptively select and
receive desired data.

This patent application is based on
15 Japanese Priority Patent Application No. 2002-291572
filed on October 3, 2002, the entire contents of
which are hereby incorporated by reference.